

R E P

Keep regular hours for *repast* and sleep. *Arbutnot.*
2. Food; & victuals.
 Go, and get me some *repast*;
 I care not what, so it be wholesome food. *Shakefp.*
To REPA'ST. v. a. [*repast*/re, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feast.
 'To his good friends I'll ope my arm,
 And, like the kind life-rend'ring pelican,
 Requill them with my blood. *Shakefp.*
REPASTURE. n. f. [*re* and *pasture*.] Entertainment. Not in use.
 He from forage will incline to play;
 But if thou strive, poor soul, what art thou then?
 Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den. *Shakefp.*
To REPA'Y. v. a. [*repayer*, Fr. *re* and *pay*.]
1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.
 According to their deeds he will *repay* recompense to his enemies;
 to the islands he will *repay* recompence. *If. lix. 18.*
 'He false honour, which he had so long enjoyed, was
 plentifully repaid in contempt. *Bacon.*
2. To recompense.
 He clad
 Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain,
 Or as the snake with youthful coat *repaid*. *Milton.*
3. To requite either good or ill.
 The poorest service is *repaid* with thanks.
 Fav'ring heav'n *repaid* my glorious toils
 With a sack'd palace and barbarick spoils. *Pope.*
 I have fought well for Peritia, and *repaid*
 The benefit of birth with honest service. *Rowe.*
4. To reimburse with what is owed.
 If you *repay* me not on such a day,
 Such sums as are expens'd in the condition,
 Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair flesh. *Shak.*
REPAYMENT. n. f. [from *repay*.]
1. The act of repaying.
2. The thing repaid.
 The centesimus usura it was not lawful to exceed; and what
 was paid over it, was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the
 principal. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
To REPEAL. v. a. [*rappeller*, Fr.]
1. To recall. Out of use.
 I will *repeal* thee, or be well assur'd,
 Adventure to be banish'd myself. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
 I here forget all former griefs;
 Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again. *Shakefp.*
2. To abrogate; to revoke.
 Laws, that have been approved, may be again *repealed*,
 and disputed against by the authors themselves. *Asaker's Pref.*
 Adam soon *repeal'd*
 The doubts that in his heart arose. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Statutes are silently *repealed*, when the reason ceases for
 which they were enacted. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*
REPEAL. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Recall from exile. Not in use.
 If the time thrull forth
 A cause for thy *repeal*, we shall not fend
 O'er the vast world to seek a single man. *Shakefp.*
2. Revocation; abrogation.
 The king being advertised, that the over-large grants of
 lands and liberties made the lords so insolent, did absolutely
 refuse all such grants; but the earl of Desmond above all
 found himself grieved with this revocation or *repeal* of liberties,
 and declared his dislike. *Davies on Ireland.*
 If the prebystrians should obtain their ends, I could not
 be sorry to find them mistaken in the point which they have
 most at heart, by the *repeal* of the test; I mean the benefit
 of employments. *Swift's Presbyterian's Flea.*
To REPEAT. v. a. [*repeto*, Lat. *repetere*, Fr.]
1. To iterate; to use again; to do again.
 These evils thou *repeat'st* upon thyself,
 Have banish'd me from Scotland. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 He, though his power
 Creation could *repeat*, yet would be loth
 Us to abolish. *Milton.*
 Where sudden alterations are not necessary, the same effect
 may be obtained by the *repeated* force of diet with more safety
 to the body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. To speak again.
 The psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be
 often *repeated*; but that their multitude permitteth not any
 other repetition. *Hooker.*
3. To try again.
 Neglecting for Creusa's life his own,
 Repeats the danger of the burning town.
 Beyond this place you can have no retreat,
 Stay here, and I t.e danger will *repeat*. *Dryden.*
4. To recite; to rehearse.
 Thou their natures know'st, and gav'st them names,
 Needless to thee *repeated*. *Milton.*
 He *repeated* some lines of Virgil, suitable to the occasion.
Wallar's Lips.
REPEATEDLY. adv. [from *repeated*.] Over and over; more
than once.

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And are not these vices, which lead into damnation, *repeatedly*, and most forcibly cautioned against? *Stephens.*

REPEAT. *u. f.* [from *repeat*.]

1. One that repeats; one that recites.

2. A watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

To REPEL. *v. a.* [*repello*, Lat.]

1. To drive back any thing.

Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakness in striking only, but also in *repelling* their strokes with whom he contendeth.

With hills of slain on ev'ry side,
Hippomedon *repell'd* the hostile tide. *Pepe.*

2. To drive back an assailant.

Stand fast; and all temptation to transgress *repel*. *Milt.*
Repel the Tulcan foes, their city seize,
Protect the Latians in luxurious ease. *Dryden's Aeneid.*
Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made,
And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. *Dryden.*

To REPEL. *v. n.*

1. To act with force contrary to force impressed.

From the same *repelling* power it seems to be, that flies walk upon the water without wetting their feet. *Newton.*

2. In physick, to *repel* in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour.

REPELLENT. *n. f.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power.

In the cure of an erysipelas, whilst the body abounds with bilious humours, there is no admitting of *repellents*, and by discutients you will encrease the heat. *Wijeman.*

REPELLE. *n. f.* [from *repel*.] One that repels.

To REPELNT. *v. n.* [*repent*, Fr.]

1. To think on any thing past with sorrow.

God led them not through the land of the Philistines, lest peradventure the people *repent*, when they see war and they return.

Nor had I any reservations in my own soul, when I passed that bill; nor *repentings* after. *King Charles.*

Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature lo deviating, should condemn, renounce, and be sorry for every such deviation; that is, *repent* of it.

First she relents
With pity, of that pity then *repents*. *Dryden.*
Sull you may prove the terror of your foes;
Teach traitors to *repent* of faithless leagues. *A. Philips.*

2. To express sorrow for something past.

Poor Enobarbus did before thy face *repent*. *Shakefp.*

3. To have such force *u* for sin, as produces amendment of life.

Ninereh *repented* at the preaching of Jonas. *Matt. xii. 41.*

To REPENT. *v. a.*

1. To remember with sorrow.

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my sin, and *repent* my unlawful solicitation. *Shakefp.*

2. To remember with pious sorrow.

Thou, like a contrite penitent
Charitably warn'd of thy sins, dost *repent*
These vanities and do themselves, lo
I shut my chamber-door; come, let us go. *Donne.*
His late follies he would late *repent*. *Dryden.*

3. [*Se repent*, Fr.] It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

I *repent* me, that the duke is slain. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*

No man *repented* him of his wickedness; saying, what have I done? *Jeremiah viii. 6.*

Judas, when he saw that he was condemned, *repented* himself. *Matt. xxvii. 3.*

My father has *repented* him ere now,
Or will *repent* him when he finds me dead. *Dryden.*
Each age sinn'd on; and
Till God arose, and bent in anger said,
Lo! it *repenteth* me, that man was made. *Prior.*

REPENTANCE. *n. f.* [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent*.]

1. Sorrow for any thing past.

2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence.

Repentance po altereth a man through the mercy of God, be he never so defiled, that it maketh him pure. *Whittingte.*

Who by *repentance* is not satisfied,
Is nor of heav'n nor earth; for these are pleased;
By penitence th' eternal's wrath's appeas'd. *Shakefp.*
Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God: not some one bare act of change, but a lasting durable state of new life, which is called reg-neration. *Hammend.*
This is a confidence, of all the most irrational; for upon what ground can a man promise himself a future *repentance*, who cannot promise himself a futurity. *South.*

REPENTANT. *adj.* [*repentant*, Fr. from *repent*.]

1. Sorrowful for the past.

2. Sorrowful for sin.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood. *Milton.*

3. Expressing sorrow for sin.

After I have interr'd this noble king,
And wet his grave with all my *repentant* tears,
I will with all expedient duty see you. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*

There

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There is no malice in this burning coal ;
The breath of heav'n hath blown its spirit out,
And firew'd repentance aches on its head. *Shakspeare, K. John.*
Relentless walls ! whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains. *Pope.*
To REPEL *v. a.* [re and pel; *repeller*, Fr.] To flock
with people anew.
An occurrence of such remark, as the universal flood and
the *repealing* of the world, will be fresh in memory for about
eight hundred years; especially considering, that the peo-
pling of the world was gradual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
To REPERCUSS, *v. a.* [*repercutis*, *repercutio*, Lat.] To
beat back; to drive back; to rebound. Not in use.
Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itself, and is
repercu^{ss}ed, yet it is without noise. *Bacon.*
REPERCUSSION, *n. f.* [from *reper-uss*; *repe-ussio*, Lat. *reper-*
cussio, Fr.] The act of driving back; rebound.
In echoes, there is no new clifton, but a *repercussion*. *Bacon.*
They various ways recoil, and swiftly flow
By mutual *repercuss*ions to and fro. *Blackmore.*
REPERCUSSIVE, *adj.* [*repercutif*, Fr.]
1. Having the power of driving back or causing a rebound.
2. Repellent.
Blood is staunch by astringent and *repe-ussive* medicines.
Bacon's Natural History.
Defluxions, if you apply a strong *repercutif* to the place
affected, and do not take away the cause, will shift to an-
other place. *Bacon.*
3. Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.
Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The *repercutif* roar ; with mighty crash
Tumble the smitten cliffs. *Thomson.*
REPETITIOUS, *adj.* [*repetus*, Fr.] Found; gained by
finding. *Dich.*
REPETORY, *n. f.* [*repetive*, Fr. *reportorium*, Lat.] A tra-
cture; and a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.
REPETITION, *n. f.* [*repetition*, Fr. *repetitio*, Lat.]
1. Iteration of the same thing.
The frequent repetition of aliment is necessary for repair-
ing the fluids and solids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. Recital of the same words over again.
The psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be
oftener repeated; but that the multitude of them permitteth
not any other repetition. *Hooker, b. v. f. 30.*
3. The act of reciting or rehearsing.
If you conquer Rome, the benefit,
Which you shall then by reap, is such a name,
Whole repetition will be dogg'd with curses. *Shakspeare.*
1. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.
To REPTINE, *v. n.* [re and pine.] To fret; to vex himself;
to be discontented.
Of late,
When corn was given them gratis, you *reptin'd*. *Shakspeare.*
The fines imposed were the more *reptin'd* against, because
they were assigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church. *Clar.*
If you think how many diseases, and how much poverty
there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees,
and instead of *repting* at one affliction, will admire to many
blessings received at the hand of God. *Temple.*
The ghosts *reptine* at violated night;
And curie th' invading fun, and sicken at the sight. *Dryden.*
Just in the gate
Dwell pale diseases and *reptine* age. *Dryden.*
REPTINER, *n. f.* [from *reptine*.] One that frets or murmurs.
To REPLACE, *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and *place*.]
1. To put again in the former place.
The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared
himself so well, as he was replaced in his government. *Bacon.*
The bowls, remov'd for fear,
The youths *replac'd*; and soon restor'd the cheer. *Dryden.*
2. To put in a new place.
His goals put themselves under his protection, to be replaced
in their promised Italy. *Dryden's Ded. to J. gil.*
To REPLANT, *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr. *re* and *plant*.] To
plant anew.
Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung
until the spring, take up and *replant* in good ground. *Bacon.*
REPLANTATION, *n. f.* [from *replant*.] The act of planting again.
To REPLANT, *v. a.* [*re* and *plant*.] To fold one part often
over another.
In Raphael's first works, are many small foldings often
replanted, which look like to many whip-cords. *Dryden.*
To REPLENISH, *v. a.* [*repleto*, from *re* and *plenus*, Lat. *reple-*
to, Fr.]
1. To stock; to fill.
Multiply and *replenish* the earth. *Gen. i. 28.*
The waters
With fish *replenish'd*, and the air with fowl. *Milton.*
2. To furnish; to consummate; to complete. Not proper, nor
in use.
We smother'd
The moist *replenish'd* sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er the fram'd. *Shakspeare.*

R E P

To REPLENISH. *v. n.* To be stocked. Not in use.

The humours in men's bodies encrease and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore purge some day after the full; for then the humours will not *replenish* so soon. *Bacon.*

REPLETE. *adj.* [*replet*, *Fr.* *repletus*, *Lat.*] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance.

The world's large tongue
Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks;
Full of comparisons and wounding fables. *Shakspeare.*

This mortification, if in over high a degree, is little better than the corrosion of poison; as sometimes in antimony, if given to bodies not *replete* with humours; for where humours abound, the humours save the parts. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

His words, *replete* with guile,
Into her heart too early entrance won. *Milton.*

In a dog, out of whose eye being wounded the aqueous humour did copiously flow, yet in six hours the bulb of the eye was again *replete* with its humour, without the application of any medicines. *Ray on the Creation.*

REPLETION. *n. f.* [*repletion*, *Fr.*] The state of being overfull.

The tree had too much *repletion*, and was oppressed with its own sap; for *repletion* is an enemy to generation. *Bacon.*

All dreams
Are from *repletion* and complexion bred;
From rising fumes of undigested food. *Dryden.*

Thrift and hunger may be satisfy'd;
But this *repletion* is to love deny'd. *Dryden.*

The action of the stomach is totally stopp'd by too great *repletion*. *Arbuteon on Aliments.*

REPLEVIABLE. *adj.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous *Latin*.] What may be replevined.

To REPLEVIN. [*v. a.* *Spenser*. *Replegie*, low *Lat.* of *re* and To REPLEVY. } *pleur* or *plegir*, *Fr.* to give a pledge.] To take back or set at liberty any thing seized upon security given.

That you're a beast, and turn'd to grafs,
Is no strange news, nor ever was;
At least to me, who once, you know,
Did from the pound *replevin* you. *Handlbrass, p. iii.*

REPLICATION. *n. f.* [*replicatio*, *Lat.*]

1. Rebound; repercussion. Not in use.

Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the *replication* of your sounds,
Made in his concave shores. *Shakspeare. Julius Cæsar.*

2. Reply; answer.

To be demanded of a sponge, what *replication* should be made by the son of a king? *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

This is a *replication* to what Menelaus had before offered, concerning the transplantation of Ulysses to Sparta. *Bremer.*

To REPLY. *v. n.* [*replyer*, *Fr.*] To answer; to make a return to an answer.

O man! who art thou that *replyest* against God? *Rom. ix.*

Would we ascend higher to the rest of these lewd persons, we should find what reason Castalio's painter had to *reply* upon the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much colour into St. Peter and Paul's faces: that it was true in their life time they were pale mortified men, but that since they were grown ruddy, by blushing at the sins of their successors. *Aitken's Sermons.*

His trembling tongue invok'd his bride;
With his last voice Eurydice he cry'd:
Eurydice the rocks and river-banks *reply'd*. *Dryden.*

To REPLY. *v. a.* To return for an answer.

Perplex'd
The temper'd food, nor had what to *reply*. *Milton.*

REPLY. *n. f.* [*replyer*, *Fr.*] Answer; return to an answer.

But now return,
And with their faint *reply* this answer join. *Shakspeare.*

If I lent him words, it was not well cut; he would fend me word, he cut it to please himself: if again, it was not well cut, this is called the *reply* churlish. *Shakspeare.*

One rises up to make *reply* to establish or confuse what has been offered on each side of the question. *Watts.*

To whom with sighs, Ulysses gave *reply*;
Ah, why ill-fitting paffime must I try? *Pope.*

REPLYER. *n. f.* [*from reply*.] He that makes a return to an answer.

At an act of the commencement, the answerer gave for his question, that an aristocracy was better than a monarchy: the *replyer* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state; the answerer said, that the *replyer* did much wrong the privilege of scholars, who would be much strengthened if they should give questions of nothing, but such things wherein they are practised; and added we have heard yourself dispute of virtue, which no man will say you put much in practice. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

To REPOSH. *v. a.* [*eposir*, *Fr.* *re* and *posir*.] To polish again.

A sundred clock is piecemeal laid
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Reposith'd, without error then to stand. *Donne.*

To REPORT.